ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-" Semiramide." ACADEM THEATER.—"Sardanapains.
PRITH AVENUE THEATER.—"Life."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Unde Tom's Cabin.
NIBLO'S GARDES.—"Baba."
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—Variety. PARK THEATER. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELLA. TONY PANTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and S: Variety, TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's

Minstrels UNION SOURCE THEATER.—" The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Forbiddets Fruit." ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Day and Evening: Centennial

Louis Exhibition.

American Institute. - Day and Evening: Annual Fair. GREENWOOD LAKE, -Amaleur Regards.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. -Day and Evening: Contential Lean Exhibition. Signway Hall.—Concert: Thomas.

Inder to Abvernsements.

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HOUSES, CARELACIS, &c.—7th Page—2th column.
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Eight thousand Turks are advancing on Negotin, which is held by 6,000 Servians; Prince Gortchakoff favors general amnesty for the Servians and insurgents, with a six months' armistice. The annesty movement is to be revived in the French Chamber of Deputies. === Gen. Jovellar has left Havana for the disturbed districts; the Cubans have burned Las Tonas,

Domestic.-The Republicans of Indiana bave induced the Greenback nominee for Governor, Mr. Wolcott, to withdraw, which he does in a vigerous letter upholding the Republican ticket; it is thought to insure 10,000 Republican majority. ——Georgia has gone Democratic by 40,000 majority at least, and 75,000 is claimed; not a freedman is elected. John F. Hubbard, one of the oldest editors of New-York State, is dead at Norwich, N. Y. burned yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-E. A. Woodward's arrest in Chicago aroused great interest in this city. There are several indictments against him, and an officer has been sent to Chicago with requisition papers. John Taylor Johnston resigned the Presidency of New-Jersey Central, and was succeeded by Edward C. Knight, The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to attempt to secure Broadway from expleding benzme burned to death a French workman. = = The Jerome Park races were won by Galway, Vigil, Rhadamanthus, and W. I. Higgins, ——— Gold, 169%, 109%, 109%. Gold vaine of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91310 cents. Stocks active and higher, closing

THE WEATHER. - THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clouds and rain. - In this city yesterday the day was raw and rainy in the morning and cloudy in the afternoon; thermometer, 53%, 51°, 51°,

The Tribune Extra No. 35 (The Tribune Guide to the Exhibition) is for sale on all the principal trains arriving at and departing from New-York and Philadelphia, and the report to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsboys will be regarded as a favor. It will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 10 cents in sheet form, or 25 cents in pamphlet.

The Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. William E. Dedge is a prominent member, formally congratulated Gen. Newton yesterday.

Controller Green is having the usual fortune of candidates. He is the subject of both nominations and attacks. Neither seem serious so

Many wise suggestions were put forward in addresses, and some have been adopted in resolutions at the meeting of the American Health Association. Among other improvements for the sanitary condition of cities, the abattoir system for slaughtering animals is recommeaded. Dr. Austin Flint attacked several of the popular notions about diet, and will no doubt surprise many of our readers by his opposition to the old-fashioned rules about eating at regular hours and leaving the table before the apprtite is fully satisfied.

While there can be no question of the result in Ohio, the Republican majority will not be large enough, as a letter in another column shows, to carry the Republican cause through to victory in the great November States. It is likely to be so small that the Democrats will not abandon hope of carrying Ohio itself in November. Even should the withdrawal of the Greenback candidate in Indiana bring a Republican majority in that State, as seems inevitable, every inch of ground in this State will be fiercely contested by the Democrats. No time should be lost. The still hunt has been in progress for weeks past. It is time the fair fight in open field began.

News comes from Indiana of an important move in campaign strategy. The Greenback candidate for Governor withdraws from the canvass, and in a letter to his supporters urges them to east their votes for Gen. Harrison. He does this because he sees that politics at once. nothing can be accomplished by the Greenback party at this election, and he is too much of a Republican to be willing, by obstinately remaining in the field, to help the Democrats to power in the State and possibly

the Central Committee has nominated a new self-defense an independent nomination, by and his earnest letter, cannot fail to have a their protest against the hald dishonesty of quarters whipping, assassination, and massacre cardidate, but the withdrawal of Mr. Wolcott, marked effect

There is no shuffling or indefiniteness in the resolves of the Bankers' Convention concerning a return to specie payment. To facilitate this return they prefer the method which Mr. McCullech has specified, of making legal tenders exchangeable for a 4 per cent gold bond. if the bankers, on whom the main difficulty of meeting resumption must fall-since national bank notes as well as legal tender will have to be redeemable in specie-are confident that the thing can be accomplished, there should be no objection on the part of outsiders who not only do not have to provide the specie, but will have the privilege of drawing it from those who do. Mr. Hayes performed a good detail the losses which chiefly occasioned the panic of 1873.

The soldiers' demonstration at Indianapolis seems to have been an undoubted success except in the fact that it was not a demonstration of soldiers. There were fewer brigadiers present than you might have counted on any flagstone in front of Willard's in the early days of the war, and the rank and file were swelled by recruits from all points of the compass, who never wore the bine, but who come with a free pass for a free lunch and, perimps election day will show, for a free fight. The speeches seem to have been commonplace, and the incidents of the day rather trivial than etherwise. There was no such spirit abroad as that which animated the recent Republican gathering. The earlier demonstration rose to the dignity of a declaration of loyalty; that just ended was a mere counterfeit, and seems to have been composed of as poor material as the average Democratic mass meeting.

Doubtless the resignation of Mr. John Taylor Johnston from the Presidency of the New-Jersey Central Railroad is the best thing for to use the strictest economy, reduce expenses, and pay its debts. That is a But suppose it results in the election of Tarlarge programme, and whatever Mr. Knight box, and possibly a Democratic majority in can do toward accomplishing it will be done amid manifold difficulties. Mr. Johnston reof the company he has managed, differbeen one of the most public-spirited and usedebt of gratitude, and it will be a public misfortune if his retirement from his railroad basiness should in any way cripple his power in the community he has long served so unostentationaly and so generously.

Retribution has its coincidences. Not the least of them is that curious turn in the broken | decidedly against them, and the temptation is fortunes of the Tanimary Ring which is bringing back from different directions to the scene of their former power the chief of the planderers and his agent who divided the booty of the Butler's success than to undertaka to make Ring, both after flight and long concealment vive the popular hope that the day may be coming when rogues will get their due. Interesting reminiscences to which it gives rise are Hoar exhibits the courage of his convictions in which insures him a comfortable residence in Ludlow Street Jail, with the privilege of an occasional Sunday ride with a Civil Justice. Woodward's guilt, on the other hand, is said to be so clearly established that he can be easily reached. To get one of these rogues safely within prison walls and keep him there, izing.

THE BOLT AGAINST BUTLER.

one's convictions: to lead it against Mr. Benjamin F. Butler calls for a degree of patriotism and unselfishness as rare as it is praiseworthy. For a bolt against one's party means thereafter, as the penalty of muticy, and consequently the sacrifice of personal ambition and abandonment of political aspirations; and there are few men in politics who would not rather it down under mischievous and wicked nominations, than take the chances of disaster in opposing them. A bolt which takes the form of a forlorn hope and only holds out to the voter the opportunity to put in his hopeless protest against the devil and the deviltry of machinery, is visited with bitterer hostility and intenser hate, for the very reason that its hopelessness carries with it an assumption of virtue which is itself taken as an offense. To be candidate of a bolt against Butler must be especially distasteful and disagreeable to a gentlemen who knows Mr. Butler's methods and the tacties by which that person has managed to keep his grotesque figure so long conspicuous in politics. Judge E. Rockwood Hoar deserves the thanks of all decent and truthloving people, and he is especially entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party for consenting to occupy this position before the country. He leads a bolt against the "regular" nomination of Mr. Butler, and accepts the nomination in opposition to him with the sole and simple purpose of furnishing the honest Republicans in his district an opportunity to protest formally against the inconsistency and dishonesty of Butler's candidacy. He does not expect to be elected. Possibly the opposition does not expect to be able to defeat Mr. Butler in any event. The idea in the movement is that the voters of the VIIth District should have, as Judge Hoar expresses it, a candidate "for whom they may east their votes with the assurance that he stands squarely on the whole Republican platform, and repudiates none of its planks." It is an uncommonly good thing to do in these times. Whether it results in the election of Mr. Tarbox, the Democratic candidate, or of Mr. Butler by an accession of Democratic votes, or of Judge Hoar, which is not now reckoned probable, the effect is good already, and will continue to produce good. It is a fresh breath

For our own part we desire to thank Judge Hoar for his action. Immediately after the nomination of Butler THE TRIBUNE took occasion to urge upon the self-respecting Republicans of the VIIth Massachusetts in the nation. A late dispatch announces that District the necessity of making in simple that these and similar means are used to co- denounced for that sympathy by The World be produced in savings banks as well as eise- tuon. They accordingly brought so much pressure to

the Butler business; and we called upon Judge Hoar at that time to follow his own methods what they may, a solid South means precedent in bolting at a previous election complete denial to the colored voters of that a Republican nominee, who was much freedom of choice which the Constitution guarobjectionable than Butler, and antees to them as to all other citizens. Iesa raise the standard of revelt. We did not vainly count upon his vizorous patriot- Fifteenth Amendment is nullified by States or ism and courageous self-respect, Thousands practically defeated by coercion with or withof henest Republicans who have clung to the party through thick and thin, and thousands free government does not exist and the suof Independents whose faith in it has wavered because such men as Butler seemed to be directing its counsels, will thank Judge Hear for taking the course he has and making it possibletto deny the charge so persistently made by the Democrats that Butler is a representative Republican, sustained and defended by service at the convention by pointing out in the party. A few short-sighted partisans may perhaps ask, with a sneer at what they call the pretense of political morality, what good employment or by massacre. Because they will come of it? Well, this good will come of it: that a great party which has gone up into its national convention and solemniy resolved, no one disserting, that it favors certala changes and reforms and policies, is not left in the position of sitting down in the VIIth Massachuserts District and looking crosseved at the American People, with its tongue in its check, while it jerks its thumb over its left shoulder, and without a blush confesses it was lying. The nomination of Mr. Butler by the party that nominated Hayes and Wheeler and adopted battle for want of good solid bragging. But the Cincinnati platform, would, with no earnest the venerable William Allen-of whom it and hearty protest against it, be something may be said, that if long experience has not more than burlesque, something worse than the ordinary political cheating to which we in the length of it-this impressive veteran, have become accustomed—the repuliation after the election of promises made before; it would be deliberate, premeditated-well, what name shall we call it by, unless that most expressive one he gives to it himself-unblushing Butlerism? The nomination of Judge point blank how Ohio is going, he frankly Hour does so much at least. It gives thouhim as well as for the road. The new Presi- sands of voters the opportunity of voting for dent, Mr. Knight, talks very sensibly about Hayes and Wheeler, and for Republican sucdesiring to increase the business of the road, cess, without any sacridee of self-respect, and with no distrust of the future of the party. box, and possibly a Democratic unjointy in the next Congress. Better so a thousand times than for a party that claims to be tires with the sincere sympathy of all who houest and sincere to carry such a load of the heaviest loser by the misfortunes as it must, with Butler and his record on its Ohio. shoulders. The election of Tarbox would be ing noticeably in this respect from the brood but the addition of one Democrat to Conof railway managers who grow tich in bank- gress. The formal repudiation of Butler by rupting their companies. Mr. Johnston has the Republicans of his district is worth thousands of votes to the party throughout the ful of our citizens. New-York owes him a country; and what is more, it lifts the party a case for heroic treatment.

but one course open to them in the discharge ceive to be truth and justice. The edds seem great to make no resistance, but to go with the current. This appears to be such an occa-It would be easier to consent to Mr. election of Butler.

A SOLID SOUTH.

A solid South-what does it mean? Why would be a great gain. Broken as the Ring | Coes it alarm all thoughtful men? Why do an improvement of revenue laws. - A fire in thieves are, hiding themselves in the holes and the few former Republicans who now defend but said what he did only to put as good face got some good out of it, rather than to have corners of the earth, the spectacle of their Democracy take so much pains to satisfy upon matters as possible. Granted that he had it squandered by bank officials, and others that a solid South means only a reaction in favor of reform? That the Republican party has lost ground at the South is not strange, for the conduct of It is not a pleasant thing to do by any means | those who have secured the confidence of the to lead a bolt in one's party against a regular | more ignorant and inexperienced colored votnomination. To lead a forlorn hope under ers has been such as to drive many white men such circumstances requires the courage of to oppose that party. But when it comes to pass that no Republican votes are east in jority, and where they have been more ignerant and more under the influence of party in most instances virtual disfranchisement leaders than anywhere else, what does that mean? In Yazoo County, Mississippi, in 1872, Gov. Ames received 2,499 votes, although all the Republicans who were not thoroughly partisan supported the independent Republicas, Alcorn. But in 1875, though the Republicans were united, they cast only seven votes in that county. Similar startling changes appeared in other counties, where the colored majority is overwhelming. The recent election in Alabama alarmed the country because, in counties where thousands of Republicans have voted hitherto, the entire vote of that party was counted by tens. Had these changes taken place in any county of white population, no matter where, it would have seemed almost miraculous. But does any man living really believe that the least intelligent class of colored voters, whose hostility to Democracy is most bitter and obstinate in counties where they form an overwhelming majority, have suddenly become converted to

hundred votes against Democracy? The bare statement of the question suffices accumulated of fraud, intimidation, violence, massacre, is utterly superfluons in the presence of the results. These speak for them salves. We know, as well as if we had been present to witness every detail of the operation, that in such counties the majority was in some way deprived of its freedom of choice, and overpowered by the minority. Now it is the fundamental idea of our Government that absolute freedom of choice shall be conceded and maintained, and that majorities shall rule. They may sometimes be vicious, and sometimes hopelessly ignorant, as in some precincts in this very city majorities are. But it is none the less an assault upon the first principles of free government, if these majorities are deprived of that freedom of choice which the Constitution guarantees to all alike. Yet this is "the Mississippi plan," which the Democrats openly boast is to secure them a solid South. They do not deny that means are used which must be held utterly of pure air from Concord, and it sweetens inexcusable. When the employer and landowner says, "Vote as I bid, or you shall not:

erce voters; the Democrats only deny, what which they should be able at least to register overwhelming evidence proves, that in some are resorted to when other means fail. Be the

What difference does it make whether the out intimidation and murder? In either case preme law of the land is defied. It is time for the Southern Democrats to understand that neither the Fifteenth Amendment nor any other part of the Constitution can be nullified with impunity. The people of this country added that amendment to the Constitetion very deliberately because profoundly convinced of its necessity. They will not permit it to be set aside, whether by refusal of understand that a solid South means defiance of the Constitution and war upon free government, the answer will be a solid North.

A GLOOMY EX-GOVERNOR. The latest advices from Ohio represent the venerable William Allen to be in a depressed frame of mind. We have hardly seen a Democratic newspaper lately which did not profess to think the State to be a perfectly sure State for the St. Louis neminees; and this year the Democrats are evidently determined not to lose the made him sage it is not from any deficiency grown cautious perhaps through catastrophe, not to put too fine a point upon it, desponds, so to speak, and in this world of chances and changes thinks it best not to be sure of anything. Run down by a correspondent and asked says: "It is impossible to tell." Then mournfully he continued his delorous narration: "We had the State by 35,000 three weeks be-"fore the election last year; but the Republi-"cans poured so much money into the State that we were swamped." Then the cautious man continued: "I'd have to know how much money was going to be used before I could

Here is one who should know them there of lence, and dyed deeply and in the wool,-one of public daty, and that is simply to stand up that in the great, rich, comfortable, in-Christian commonwealth of Ohio, only the party with the lengest purse can win! What right has this old man thus to talk of his fellowcitizens-of his fellow Democrats, in fact, since he asserts that, unless they sell themselves to the Republicans, enough of them will vote the head against him, or go to the trouble of pro- Democratic ticket to secure its success? This in foreign lands, and both in the grasp of the testing in the name of common honesty against is substantially what he says-that last Fall in the party or any belief in its principles can Governor sold themselves out and out, and hesitate as to his duty in the matter. Judge that this year they will do it again if the vote market shall be equally good! Tals loose talk set forth elsewhere, as well as the legal steps consenting to lead the way, and all honest seems like a hitter insuit to free institutions in vesterday, that "all true Republicans will at State than this shameful and slanderous sen-"least stand and be counted" as opposing the tence; "I'd have to know how much money was to be used before I could form anything like "a close estimate of the result?" "On which "side?" might have been the fair and biting

> retort. It may be argued that the Chic Nester did not mean anything by these has knowed charges. if he meant anything by his predictions, communicated through the interviewers to the press, that "a Democratic victory would be the beginning of an era of peace and harmony such as would make the American people more illustrious than they now are in the annals of the world." To which noble language we respond with modest simplicity; counties where the colored voters are the ma- How? What? Wherefore? If he had not mentioned it we should not have supposed that Gov. Allen cared much for the place to be occupied by Ohio in "the annals of the "world," when he paraded her as a political trader in the market hungry for a bargain and ready to execute a bill of sale of herself to the highest bidder. There might be people impertinent enough to inquire how he won his majorities. He seems to be familiar with the queer and dubious ways of transacting busi-D083.

> > GERMAN MEMORIES AND DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

The Democrats at the West continue the most desperate exertions to capture the German vote. Their chief appeal is based upon the fact that the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Ohio happens to be a man who does not drink beer. This disgusting piece of demagogism will fail, and for very simple and obvious reasons. The German voter does not confine his attention to the beer question; he thinks of several other 'reform" [so unanimously that not one in a | things, and especially of the debt which this country owes to German citizens, and of the conduct of different parties and classes here France.

Five years ago the Democrats, who had not et recovered from their disgust because those whom they called "the d--d Datch" were generally true to the Union here, were fond of succeing at the ardent and demonstrative affection of the Germans for their Fatherland. Yet this affection, so far from being discreditable, is one of the most praiseworthy, as well as the strongest, traits of German character, and it would have been more politic as well as more decent in the Democrats not to wantonly affront it. But the Democratic is essentially an Irish and ultramontane party, and during the great struggle of Germany its real spirit broke through all restraints of prudence or decency. Probably every intelligent German remembers the sneers and affronts which at that time met him so often in streets and other public places, and if he did not resent he has not forgotten the unfair spirit and untruthful statements of the leading Democratic papers, which seemed anxious only to earn for themselves distinction as French "live upon my land, my neighbors will not organs. We do not forget them, because, "let you live upon their land, none of us will when THE TRIBUNE gave to the efforts of "employ you, and you and your children shall Germany the warm and hearty sympathy "starve," that is war against the first princi- which opponents of ultramontanism naturally ples of free government. Yet it is not denied felt, it was continually berated and vehemently

and other Democratic journals. The whole Democratic party went pell-mell into the French camp-why? Because it wanted to please the Irish voters; because it is essentially the ultramontane party; because it could not | not been misspent. forgive the loyalty of Germans in suppressing

a Democratic rebellion here. When public meetings were held, the hearty sympathy of Republicans was fully shown, while even the most cautious Democratic leaders, if they did not openly take sides against the German cause, acted as Gov. Hendricks did when invited to speak with Gov. Baker at such a meeting at Indianapolis-he replied that it was a pretty important question, and that he had not had time to make up his mind. Gov. Baker, not afraid of the Irish vote, spoke warmly And so it was all over the land. Americans remember these things, because they showed so clearly the spirit and tendency of the Democratic party, and we do not suppose the Germans have forgotten them. To a party of such tendencies the German voters will not be transferred, like a flock of sheep, by the shallow tricks of demagogues.

It will be quite as hard to make the Germans support the party of repudiation. They know very well that in our hour of trial, when the public credit was sinking, when our own savings grew scanty, when England would not lend a dollar, and when France was watching across the Mexican border for a chance to stab the Union in the back, that it was the German people who came forward, took our bonds by the millions, and proved their faith in the Union. The party which threatens to impair the public credit makes war upon German creditors. Democratic repudiators would like to punish Germany for its faith in the Union, but they will never be able to do it by the aid of German votes.

THE WEAR POINTS OF SAVINGS BANKS. The suspension of a savings bank carries with it so many disastrous results that it can scarcely be compared with any ordinary business failure. When a merchant stops payment, the chief lesers are usually men who when they gave him credit estimated more or less the possibility of his failure; they had, practical purposes. for instance, different prices for goods sold on time and for each sales, and they expected a certain percentage of losses on credits. When a manufacturer suspends, there is an added form anything like a close estimate of the element of hardship if his work-people are "result"-a remark which does not strike us thrown out of employment; but they, after have known him. He is probably himself false prefenses, bypocrisy, and double-dealing, as at all complimentary to the good people of all, lose not their earnings but merely the the failure of a bank of discount oughly by this time-one who professes to and deposit, or of a railway corporation, the have the largest faith in the intelligence and loss inflicted often brings greater hardship, honesty of the people-a Democrat par excel- but even in such instances it is rarely ruinous, because it falls on a class of people who do who has received many political honors at the | not as a rule put all their eggs in one basket. up to a hopeful prospect for the future. It is hands of the voters of Ohio; and because there Savings-bank depositors, on the other hand, is a prospect that they will not vote this year | belong largely to the lower ranks in respect There are times when conscientious mentind as he wishes them to vote, he declares that to income and means of support. Their savthe majority is venal and corrupt, and ings are their sole provision against misfortune. If they lose employment, or if they or and be counted on the side of what they coal telligent, and well educated, and we may say their families are visited by sickness, there is nothing but what they have in the savings bank between them and starvation. People who are in what are called moderate circumstances and have never known actual want, cannot fairly sympathize with the anxiety of the laboring man when he hears that his savings bank is in trouble. It is the one bank to him; law. So happy a concurrence is enough to re- his election. But no man who has any faith the citizens of a State of which he has been he keeps no other deposits, he has no property elsewhere. If that fails, all is gone; his friends are too poor to help him; the common occurrence of being thrown out of employment will at once plange him and his family to be taken. Tweed with his staff of lawvers, citizens will unite with him in the hope expense the coallies benefit famored present in las latter of the property of the period of the p age being paid by a receiver after long delay, there will yet remain to such a depositor the feeling that he has been wronged and a doubt whether it is worth while to save anything hereafter. His spendthrift companions in the workshop will taunt him with speers at his thrift, and suggestions that he might better have spent his spare change as they do and

> In view of such effects, every failure savings bank is a loss to a community out of all proportion to the money actually sunk, The errors in management which bring about such a result should be classed with the criminal carelessness that explodes the boiler of a passenger steamboat or causes a railway collision. The officers who bring such a bank down to destruction should be dealt with summarily by law, as the violators of a trust, In each instance of the suspension of a savings bank, a scarching investigation should follow; if for no other reason, so that the banks which are not yet in straits may have their dangers pointed out while there is time

to avoid them. A radical source of trouble to the savings oanks of New-York and Brooklyn is that there are too many of thefa. The weeding-out process has been effectually begun. But though the survival of the littest may be a law of Nature, who is cruel to be kind, its wholesale application to the artificial institutions of society would be a relapse into barbarism. The smaller sayings banks cannot be crushed out of existence without crushing their depositors. In every instance where they can be preserved from failure no reasonable effort should be left untried. The first thing they need to do is to cut down expenses. Unwise investments, especially in bank buildings, and extravagant expenses, are the two rocks that need to be blasted out of the savings bank channel. Unhappily some of the larger banks have set a bad example in both respects, and some of the small banks have followed it. When the pinch comes the savings bank buildfor candid men. All the proof that has been during the war between Germany and ing may be accounted a clean loss, so far as paying depositors is concerned, during a run. Taking the last report of the Superintendent, let us examine some of the statements of banks that still are solvent. Here is one, for instance, that holds \$10,000,000 of deposits; its surohes is \$830,000, while \$620,000 are in its buildings, leaving little over \$200,000 as available surplus against a run-say two per cent of the deposits. Evidently there might be a very tight pinch in such a case to meet demands; but the cost of management in that ank is kept well down, and there are o present reasons for its depositors to be uneasy. Let us take another case. A bank has a little over \$9,000,000 in deposits and a surplus of \$655,000; it pays \$71,388 64 per year for expenses, part of which is an item of \$12,000 salary to its treasurer. There is certainly room for economy in that instance. In another case we find still more remarkable figures; deposits nearly \$11,000,000; surplus over \$1,000,000; real estate about \$500,000;

annual expenses, \$86,000, including salary of

president \$12,000, of treasurer \$10,000, of

where. But if the fine buildings and the large salaries should be coincident with equally heavy misfortune, it will be difficult to convince the poor depositors that their money has

The Tilden people the other day imported an orator from Western New-York, a gentleman of color to make a speech to them, and listened to him with great attention, and reported his eloquence, which was mostly rubbish, at most respectable length in their newspapers. We treated the gentleman of color by the name of Taylor with perfect respect and in language not in the least -- culated to wound; we showed that he did not know what he was talking about. On the other hand, when a respectable clergyman, Mr. Ray, addressed the colored Republicans of the Fifth Ward, the Democratic newspaper in this city ridicules his speech, and pretends that he talked in this way: "Colored Brothren-Let me tell you how Tilden and Hendricks are gwine iuto de White House. Dey are gwine to carry a solid Souf. Dey are gwine to do it by starving de poor negro into voting their ticket, and by riding round his house on de day ob 'lection, mowing him down by hundreds wid de re-It is astonishing how clear and lively a volver. colored man's speech becomes when he talks for Tildea and Hendricks, and especially if he abuses Frederick Douglass and other distinguished persons of color who support Gov. Hayes.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, having given to the world in print his reasons for supporting Gov. Tilden, has been much gratified by the receipt of a letter from a young man who lives in Dedham, Mass., and who says that he has been much strengthened in his political faith by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis's productions; and hence we infer that this is the one young man in this world who has read them through. Other young men may have attempted it, and might possibly have been also converted if they had succeeded in the effort; but this young man has shown what may come of perseverance under difficulties apparently insurmountable. It is true that this young man seems to be in a condition of semisomnolent bewilderment. He says that he shall not vote for Gov. Hayes because he is not "aggressively honest." What he wants, we suppose, is to have Gov. Haves knock somebody down by way of showing his honesty. Our opinion is that the Dedham (Mass.) young man will be quite satisfied after election that Gov. Hayes is "aggressive" enough for all

The visit of Gen. J. Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece, is wholly of a business character. His father died shortly after he reached Athena, two years ago, and he has now for the first time asked leave of absence in order to attend to matters of private husiness. He intends returning to Greece immediately after the Presidential election.

Anastasius Grun, the poet, is said to have died from over-exertion in consequence of the universal celebration in Austria and Germany of his 70th birthday, when he replied with his own hand to more than a thousand letters and telegrams. The excellent old man has left a sum of 30,000 guiden, as well as any proceeds that may result from new editions of his works after his death, for scholarships of students of philosophy, medicine, jurisprudence, and technical sciences.

Mile. Bernhardt, the successor of Rachel on the French stage, has a face so white and thin that with a little art it may look wasted, weird eyes, a voice that can take tenes of hopelessness, and an expression of naive simplicity. Her figure, so slight and long that it has been the theme of countless bad joins in the count papers ever since its owner has been a celebrated person, Mile. Bernhardt has turned to excellent account, having has the happy thought by her style of dress to simplicate the physical peculiarity instead of trying to overcome it.

Here is irreverence. This is the way The Independent talks about Mr. Sumner's taste: "In one of his recent letters to Thu Thinung, M. Arsène Houssays meribes the artistic treasures of M. Thiers, the ex-Presdent of France; and that paper remarks that in his love of art there is a striking resemblance between M. Thiers of art there is a striking resemblance between M. Thiers and the late Senator Summer. But the difference between them is very great. M. Thiers is renowned for his exquisite taste and the value of his collection; but Mr. Summer's taste was avery defective that the collection of works of art which he bequeathed to the Boston Atheneum had so little value that the directors of that institution refused to give them house-room, and disposed of the unit auction. M. Thiers has a genuine love for six and a thorough knowledge of the value of artistic objects; but Mr. Summer possessed unither."

Mr. Eugene Schnyler is descended from an ld Knickerbocker family, and was appointed Consul at Moscow in good part because of his knowledge of the Enssian language. He has an unusual talent for languages, and even understands several Slav-dialects. He has visited the homes of the Russian peasants and estabhas visited the homes of the Russian possants and estab-hished kindly relations with them. The former relations of Mr. Schnyler to the Russian Government may have led some to suspect the imparticity of his evidence. But the circumstances which preceded the withdrawal of that contieman from St. Petersburg were such as to render his present testimony especially trustworthy. Mr. Schnyler told unwelcome truths concerning the Russian expedition to Khokand, its aims, and its lenders, without caring to ask his Government to reserve his dispatch, and so raised a hostile storm around him at St. Petersburg.

It is said that the grandson of the King of is brought up in a most remarkable manner. The only foreign language he is taught is English, with which he is already tolerably well acquainted, and which he is to is already tolerably well acquainted, and which he is to muster before proceeding to any other, the growing importance of English speech having been duly appreciated by his relatives. Another interesting feature of his education is the modificrence pand to as rank by all who surround him, and the typogrames in which he has so far been kept of his possible future kingship. The result remains to be seen when the kingship cemes. The little prince is said to have a great taste for mechanical studies, which may prove useful to him if any unloward event should disturb the succession in or after the government of Hair.

The Earl of Beaconsfield's appearance at his debut as young Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons is thus picturesquely described by one who was present on he occasion: "He was very showily attired, being freesed in a bottle green frock coat and a waistcoat of white of the Dick Swiveller pattern, the front of which othern treusers, and a black tie, above which no shift of the was visible, completed the outward man. A centernance hyddle pale, set out by a pair of intensely black res and a broad but not very high forelieral, overhang a clustered ringlets of coal-bit that, which, comised way from the tight temples, feb., in bunches of well oiled aft ringlets over his feft check."

M. Klaczko says that Prince Bismarck is a true German in his love of symbols. In 1862, when he was finally about to quit his post at St. Petersburg, he received the visit of a colleague, a foreign diplomatist, Russia being mentioned, the future Chancellor of Germany said; "I have the habit, when I leave a country in which I have sojourned for any length of time, to dedicate to it one of the trinkets on my watch chain, on which I cause my final impression of the country to be ngraved; would you like to know my final impression of Russia?" And he showed to the somewhat puzzled diplomatist a little trinket on which was engraved the rds, "La Russie, c'est le néant?" His inexhaustible ilarity and flow of talk made him a great favorite at bilarity and flow of talk made him a great favorite at it fle expense of his superiors in Berlin, "the perules of Potsdam;" and during his two months' stay at Paris is exasslment as great a favorite as on the banks of the Neva. His eccentric ways made him a great puzzle in the steady-going world of diplomacy; the general ver-flet would probably have expressed itself in a significant tapping of the foreneal. Napoleon HI, whispered to Prosper Merimes that he was mad. When a youthful country gentleman he threw himself bravely into the water to save his groom, and galand that medal for av-my human ife which for years was the sole decoration on the broad breast of the Minister of Prussia at Frank-furt. On being questioned one day by a collesgue at the form. fort. On being questioned one day by a colleague at the Bund as to his decoration, of the nature of Prussia at Frank-Bund as to his decoration, of the nature of which the diplomatic corps was ignorant, he replied, in that tone of voice peculiarly his own, that ones by accident he had saved a man; in a moment of idleness, of course; and it would have taken but little further questioning for him to have replied that it was but to take exercise in swimming that he had done it.

TORONTO. Oct. TORONTO, Oct. 5 .- Major-Gen. George B.

McCielian is in town.

POLITICAL NOTES,

The slander mills are running briskly on oth sides, but their filth sticks only to the persons engaged in the manufacture.

It looks more and more as if the "reformrs" would have an opportunity to go away quietly by themselves and devote the next four years to personal reformation.

Here is another word of encouragement from Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The drift of the day in Ohio is decidedly Republican, and indicates the election of the whole State ticket, and a gain of from four to six members of Congress. The Republican ball rolls triumphantly."

secretary \$6,000. A great deal more of simi-Ex-Gov. Gaston of Massachusetts does not lar information could be easily compiled, but seem to be especially pleased with the way his party has these instances will suffice, and the figures treated him. He has been rather lukewarm in his sup speak for themselves. Doubtless it is only by port of Mr. Adams, and his friends hoped to cheer him paying high prices that first-class service can by smoothing him down with a Congressional nomina